

2021 JUN 30 PM 1: 18

## **2020 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

5. R. 6.
Public Water System Name

6200 // + 6200 23

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper

procedures when distributing the CCF	L.		
	CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check a	ll boxes that apply.)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS	(Attach copy of publication, water bil	or other)	DATE ISSUED
Advertisement in local paper (At	tach copy of advertisement)		6-30-21
□ On water bills (Attach copy of bi	(I)		
□ Email message (Email the mess	age to the address below)		W
□ Other	y		
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (At	tach copy of publication, water bill or o	other)	DATE ISSUED
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail			
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL	(Provide Direct URL):		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an atta	chment		
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text wit	hin the body of email message		
Published in local newspaper (at	ttach copy of published CCR or proof	of publication)	6-30-21
□ Posted in public places (attach li	st of locations)		
□ Posted online at the following ad	dress (Provide Direct URL):	1	
above and that I used distribution and correct and is consistent with Water Supply.	been distributed to the customers of methods allowed by the SDWA. I fur the water quality monitoring data pro	this public water system in ther certify that the informati	on included in this CCR is true
ivanie	SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select		Date
You must email	fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of		to the MSDH
Mail: (U.S. Postal Servi		nil: water.reports@msdh.ms.	,
MSDH, Bureau of Public	•	m. water.reports@msurf.ms.	<u>40*</u>
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215		: (601) 576-7800	(NOT PREFERRED)
			i i

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 7: 27 Steele Ringgold Goodhope Water Association Flac. 324 AM 7: 27 PWS#: 0620011 & 0620023 June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rickie McGee at 601.282.0655. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the S.R.G. office located on Hwy 21.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Sand and Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the SRG Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants,

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	: 062001	1	T	EST RESUI	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0025	.00220025	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	s <sub>4</sub> 1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.11	.10611	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	75000	73000 - 75000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.

81. HAA5	N	2016*	12	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	11.64	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1	.7 – 1	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#:	062002	23		TEST RES	ULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		e-	CLG	MCL	-	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (	Contam	inants								
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0061	.00190061	ppm		2		2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	.7	.67	ppb		100	1	00	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.197	:145197	ppm		4		4	Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	4	0	ppb		0	AL=	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	90000	89000 - 90000	ppb		0		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection	n By-Pı	roducts								
81. HAA5			15	No Range	ppb	0				Product of drinking water nfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N .	2020	13.5	No Range	ppb	0		80		product of drinking water orination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1	7 – 1	Mg/l	0	MDF	RL = 4		ter additive used to control

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The SRG Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

## AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Mississippi
County of Scott
On the
Personally came Kim Thornton, clerk, of
The Scott County Times, a weekly newspaper
established more than twelve months before the date first
hereinafter, mentioned, printed and published in the City
of Forest, County of Scott, State of Mississippi, before
Me, the undersigned authority in and for said County,
Who being duly sworn, deposes and says that a certain,
Legal Ad, was published on the dates listed below as
requested
A copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said
Paper consecutive weeks, to wit:
June 30th, 2021
, 2021
, 2021
, 2021
Signed Li Dhorf
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day
Of
Lee Ane Palnee Her De Notary Public



LEE ANNE LIVINGSTON PALMER CHANCERY CLERK, SCOTT CO., MS MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JAN. 1, 2024

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Steele Ringgold Goodhope Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0620011 & 0620023 June 2021

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Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detec	ts Unit	I BA	CLG T	MCI		Likely Source of Contamination
Oomaniilan	Y/N	Collected	Detecte				JLG	MCI		Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants							700	el carelling tractic character
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0025	.00220025	ppm		2	A.T	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	A	0	ppm		1.3	AL=	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	,11	10611	ppm		4		4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17 Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb		0	AL=	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	75000	73000 - 75000	ppb		0		0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts								
eti. IHIAAKS	NI I	8016	122	No Runge	blog	0	1 4	600	Sy-Product of dirinking water disinfection.	
82 Tilleloi [Notal: Ultistismettianedi	(A)	WHE .	11,84	No Parige	phap	٥	The second second second second		THE REAL PROPERTY.	at dankling water altistisation.
Chlimine	1681	999289		7-1	folicati	0	NEOR	L=4	90%	for additive used to control intendes

PWS ID #:	062002	3		TEST RESU	LTS			ALTER THE REAL SERVICE
Contaminant	Violetion Y/Au	Date Collected	Levet Defected	Finge of Detects or # of Semples Exceeding WOLACL	Unit Messars ment	MOLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (	Contami	inamts			Brasil F	NA DE I	25/13/10	Can have in Marchaels
1G. Birdum	lzn	2019	.0061	.0019 - 0061	क्रिकार्थः	2	2	Discharge of diffing was a discharge from motal refineries; roacen of natural disposits
13. Chamium	Mi	20119	T.	6-7	क्षिक्रक	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14 Copper	EN TOTAL	2016/20	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	
16. Aboride	NA .	2019*	.197	148 197	(SASSAL)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strang testh; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
112 Land	Kil	SULVENIOU	4	(d)	(616lb)	0	All artis	Controling of longischald allowkous